Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph **[0078]** with the following amended paragraph:

For preparation of antibodies, e.g., recombinant, monoclonal, or polyclonal antibodies, many techniques known in the art can be used (see, e.g., Kohler & Milstein (1975) Nature 256:495-497; Kozbor, et al. (1983) *Immunology Today* ~~4:72-xx~~ 4:72-79; Cole, et al. (1985) pp. 77-96 in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, Inc.; Coligan (1991) *Current Protocols in Immunology*; Harlow and Lane (1988) *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual*; and Goding (1986) *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice* (2d ed.)). Genes encoding heavy and light chains of an antibody of interest can be cloned from a cell, e.g., the genes encoding a monoclonal antibody can be cloned from a hybridoma and used to produce a recombinant monoclonal antibody. Gene libraries encoding heavy and light chains of monoclonal antibodies can also be made from hybridoma or plasma cells. Random combinations of the heavy and light chain gene products generate a large pool of antibodies with different antigenic specificity (see, e.g., Kuby (1997) *Immunology* (3d ed.)). Techniques for the production of single chain antibodies or recombinant antibodies (U.S. Patent 4,946,778, U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567) can be adapted to produce antibodies to polypeptides of this invention. Also, transgenic mice, or other organisms such as other mammals, may be used to express humanized or human antibodies (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,661,016, Marks, et al. (1992) *Bio/Technology* 10:779-783; Lonberg, et al. (1994) *Nature* 368:856-859; Morrison (1994) *Nature* 368:812-13; Fishwild, et al. (1996) *Nature Biotechnology* 14:845-51; Neuberger (1996) *Nature Biotechnology* ~~14:826-xx~~ 14:826; and Lonberg and Huszar (1995) *Intern'l. Rev. Immunol.* 13:65-93). Alternatively, phage display technology can be used to identify antibodies and heteromeric Fab fragments that specifically bind to selected antigens (see, e.g., McCafferty, et al. (1990) *Nature* 348:552-554; Marks, et al. (1992) *Biotechnology* 10:779-783). Antibodies can also be made bispecific, e.g., able to recognize two different antigens (see, e.g., WO 93/08829, Traunecker, et al. (1991) *EMBO J.* 10:3655-3659; and Suresh, et al. (1986) *Methods in Enzymology* 121:210). Antibodies can also

be heteroconjugates, e.g., two covalently joined antibodies, or immunotoxins (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980 , WO91/00360; WO92/200373; and EP03089).